

A BIG DAY'S WORK.

SENATE COMPLETES TWENTY PAGES OF TARIFF BILL.

The Schedules on Liquors and on Cotton Goods Adopted—Efforts of Democrats to Secure Changes of No Effect—Senator Tillman Wants a Hand in the General Grab Game—The Cuban Question Up for a Few Minutes in the House.

SENATE.

Washington, June 17.—The senate made greater progress today on the tariff bill than any day since the debate opened. Two entire schedules, covering twenty pages, were completed, namely, schedule H, on spirits, wines and beverages, and schedule I, on manufactured cotton goods. This brings the senate to the flax schedule, with the important wool schedule standing next.

The portion of the bill passed today is substantially the same as that reported, all committee changes being unimportant, while the opposition amendments of Senators Jones, of Arkansas, and Vest, were systematically rejected by majorities varying from five to ten. Senator Allison secured the addition of a new paragraph to the cotton schedule with a view to compensating the cotton manufacturers for the recent action of the senate in placing raw cotton on the dutiable list.

The wine paragraph led to some discussion. That on champagne and other sparkling wines was agreed to as reported. The committee paragraph on still wines was perfected by striking out the provision for an additional duty of 3 cents on each bottle or jug, and the substitution of a provision that the filled bottles or jugs shall pay the same duty as if empty.

The paragraph on cherry juice, etc., was modified by the committee to include the house provision "containing no alcohol or not more than 18 per cent. of alcohol," and thus was agreed to.

The first paragraph of the cotton manufacturers' schedule, cotton thread and yarn, was contested by Senator Jones, of Arkansas. He spoke at length on the ability of the American cotton manufacturer to compete against the foreign producer without high duty.

Senator Mills, of Texas, declared that every pound of cotton grown in this country could be manufactured in American factories if the elements of cotton production—dyes, machinery, coal, etc., were not so heavily taxed.

Senator Vest commended republican senators to the views of James G. Blaine, "the greatest apostle of protection that ever lived in the United States," expressed in 1881, that there was no reason why the American cotton manufacturer could not compete with England for the cotton production of the world.

The debate although on the first paragraph on the cotton schedule, took a wide range, covering the entire cotton question.

Senator McLaurin, of South Carolina, renewed attention to the division among democratic senators on certain duties, including cotton, and defended his course as in line with democratic principles and the Chicago platform.

Senator Jones, of Arkansas, offered an amendment in the nature of a test on the entire cotton schedule, proposing the Wilson rates on cotton thread and yarns, rejected—20 to 30. Senator McEnery, of Louisiana, voted with the republicans in the negative. The democratic senators, Baughman, of North Carolina, against the test, Laurin and Tillman, who had voted for a duty on raw cotton, were in the affirmative on this motion to reduce the rate on manufactured cotton.

After this contest rapid progress was made on the cotton schedule, the paragraphs being agreed to as reported. When the paragraphs relating to cotton cloth from 200 to 300 threads to the square inch and exceeding 300 threads was reached, Senator Jones moved to substitute the Wilson rates, which were about 1/2 cent a yard less. This brought out a speech from Senator Butler, of North Carolina, against the test.

Amendments proposed by him and Senator Jones embodying the Wilson rates, were rejected. That on stockings was defeated—23 to 31.

Senator Allison proposed a new paragraph, 319½, with a view to meeting the duty heretofore imposed on raw cotton. He said the duty on raw cotton, if it remained in the bill, would probably require an entire overhauling of the cotton schedule at a later stage. The additional paragraph provides that on all cotton yarns finer than No. 10 single, and the goods manufactured therefrom, the duty shall be 10 per cent. in addition to the rate of the cotton schedule.

Senator Vest said this was a direct result of the action in placing a duty on raw cotton. It was a part of the inter-dependent trust of the protective system.

Senator Vest declared that at the outset Senator Aldrich had said the committee amendments reduced the house rates, while, under the influence of the caucus, these reductions were being abandoned and the house rates accepted.

Senator Allison answered that history was repeating itself and he recalled amid amusement the trouble over the Wilson bill debate.

exceptionally rapid progress had been made. Senator Allison agreed to lay aside the bill.

An executive session was held before adjournment.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The house was in session an hour and a half today, most of the time being taken up with roll calls. Mr. Sulzer, Democrat of New York, succeeded in injecting into the proceedings a brief speech in favor of Cuba, in which he denounced Weyler as a "thief" and "murderer."

The bill for the relief of the residents of Greer county, Oklahoma, was passed.

After the approval of the journal, which was not accomplished without a contest, Mr. Sulzer said he desired to know what had become of his "monster petition" on Cuba. That petition, he declared, contained hundreds of thousands of names. He proceeded to denounce the condition of the house and its inability to act upon important questions. He characterized General Weyler as a "thief and murderer and the greatest enemy to humanity the world has ever known." He had reason to believe, he said, that if the belated resolution were placed on its passage it would go through by an overwhelming majority.

When the gavel fell at the end of five minutes Mr. W. A. Stone, republican, of Pennsylvania, secured a minute. No one had more sympathy for Cuba than himself, he was saying, when Speaker Reed gave naturally called him to order and asked him to confine his remarks to the bill under consideration.

Mr. Stone begged the indulgence of the chair to be allowed to correct a statement made by Mr. Sulzer to the effect that the "monster petition" contained "hundreds of thousands of names." The clerk counted the signatures, he said, "and there were exactly 14,562."

The house at this point passed the Oklahoma relief bill and then adjourned.

No Hurry About the Hawaiian Treaty
Washington, June 17.—Senator Davis, chairman of the senate committee on foreign relations, said today that the committee would take up the Hawaiian treaty at its next regular meeting, which will be held on Wednesday of next week, but that no special meeting would be held for that purpose.

He said that the treaty would, in any event, be held in the committee a sufficient length of time to permit all sides to be heard, but that the time would be controlled somewhat by the indications as to whether the senate would consider the treaty at the present session. On this latter point, senator declined to advance an opinion.

The impression is now prevalent in the senate, even by the friends of annexation, that the treaty cannot be ratified at the present session, if there is any such opposition as promised. The programme now is that the treaty will be reported from the committee and that after the tariff bill has passed it will be called up. The senate will be asked if a time for a vote can be fixed and, upon the objections by the opponents of the treaty, its friends will say they are content to allow it to lie over until the next session. One reason for not pressing the treaty in the face of opposition is that the sentiment which may be only partially opposed to the treaty will be crystallized, which is not desirable. It is also believed that senators who are now undecided may be influenced favorably after mature consideration and after finding out what the drift of sentiment is in their states. It is well known that senators cannot be held here after the tariff bill is passed, in the hot weather.

Train Wreckers Captured.

St. Louis, June 17.—E. P. Garner, car accountant of the Wabash railway with offices in East St. Louis, brought to this city today details of an attempt to wreck and rob a Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern passenger train in a culvert between Odin and Salem, Ills., about sixty-five miles east of St. Louis, by plying ties on the track. Mr. Garner is a brother of A. C. Garner, ex-city marshal, of Salem, who was Sheriff Barnes' lieutenant in thwarting the wreckers' plans.

Mr. Garner says there were three men involved in the attempted wrecking of the train and two of them were caught, one being fatally shot. The would-be robbers are residents of Salem and were known about the village as hard characters. One of them, who was shot, was out on parole from Chester, Ills. Thomas Schumacker, the other man captured, is an ex-convict from the Indiana penitentiary on his own confession.

These two men, the one who escaped and a fourth, banded together for a long ago for a general business in the criminal line. After they had planned to hold up the New York express on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern the men had a difference and the plans were broken up in a row. One of them, Sheriff Barnes, upon their promise, the promise to protect him and not divulge his name, of the plan to wreck and loot the train.

A Hot Bicycle Race.

Cambridge, Mass., June 17.—Jim Michael, the Welshman, beat Eddie McDuffee on the Charles River park track this afternoon in the hottest fifteen mile bicycle race ever run in America, and at the same time established a new fifteen mile paced competition record of 29 minutes and 12 seconds. McDuffee led all through the race up to the last of the thirteen miles, when his pacer became worn out and the little Welshman, behind a fast triquet, forged ahead and won by 100 yards. The weather conditions were well high perfect, there being only a slight breeze, and 15,000 people enjoyed the sport. By the conditions of the Michael-McDuffee race each man was allowed as many pacers as he pleased, and the pacer were allowed to ride all sorts of machines. The result of this was that there were three sextets, two quintets, three or four quads and a number of triplets all on the track at nearly the same time. As fast as the men and machine became tired another lot took up the unwearied racer and carried him along. McDuffee's pacer were nearly all on the sextets and quintets, while two triplets did great work for Michael.

Lillookalani's Protest.

Washington, June 17.—About 3 o'clock this afternoon ex-Queen Lillookalani filed a protest against Hawaiian annexation in the office of the secretary of state. It was delivered to the hands of Secretary John Sherman by Mr. Joseph Heleluhe, representing the native Hawaiians, duly commissioned by two of their patriotic leaders. Mr. Heleluhe was accompanied by Captain Julius A. Palmer, the American secretary of Lillookalani. Mr. Sherman treated the native interests most courteously, but gave no indications of his action in the matter.

SECRETARY SHERMAN

URGES ON THE PRESIDENT THE ANNEXATION OF HAWAII.

Full Text of His Letter Accompanying the Treaty of Annexation Signed by Himself and the Hawaiian Representative—The Reasons Given by Him in Advocacy of the Proposition for Annexation.

Washington, D. C., June 17.—Following is the letter of Secretary of State Sherman to the president which accompanied the Hawaiian annexation treaty, and which was sent to the senate by the president, together with his message and the treaty for annexation:

"The President:—The undersigned, secretary of state, has the honor to lay before the president for submission to the senate, should it be deemed for the public interest to do so, a treaty signed in the city of Washington on the 16th instant by the undersigned and by the duly empowered representative of the republic of Hawaii, whereby the islands constituting the said republic and all their dependencies are fully and absolutely ceded to the United States of America forever.

"It does not seem necessary to the present purpose of the undersigned to review the incident of 1893, when a similar treaty of cession was signed on February 14th and submitted to the senate, being subsequently withdrawn by the president on the 9th of March following. The negotiation which has culminated in the treaty now submitted has not been a mere resumption of the negotiation of 1893, but was initiated and has been conducted upon independent lines. Then an abrupt revolutionary movement had brought about the dethronement of the late queen and set up instead of the heretofore monarchy, a provisional government for the control and management of public affairs and the protection of the public peace, such government existing only until terms of union with the United States should have been negotiated and agreed upon. Thus self-constituted, its promoters claimed for it only a de facto existence until the purpose of annexation in which it took rise should be accomplished.

"As the Hawaiian republic of union with the United States became an uncertain contingency, the organization of the Hawaiian commonwealth underwent necessary changes. The temporary character of its first government gave place to a permanent scheme under the constitution of the republic, the constitution framed by the representatives of the electors of the islands. The first, administered by an executive council not chosen by suffrage, but self appointed, was succeeded by an elective and parliamentary regime, and the ability of the new government to hold as the republic of Hawaii an independent place in the family of sovereign states, preserving order at home and fulfilling international obligations abroad, has been put to the proof.

"Recognized by the powers of the earth, sending and receiving envoys, the Hawaiian republic, within its island borders, Hawaii sends to the United States, not a commission representing a successful revolution, but the accredited plenipotentiary of a constituted and firmly established sovereign state. Having sufficient power to represent the authority of the commissioners with whom the United States government treated in 1893, and however satisfied the president may then have been of their power to offer the domain of the Hawaiian islands to the United States, the fact remains that the Hawaiian Islands are now under the authority of the United States of America, subject to the ratification of the senate.

"The present negotiation is, therefore, as has been said, not a mere renewal of the tender of Hawaiian territory made in 1893, but a new treaty, the purpose declared in the Hawaiian constitution, and the conferences of the plenipotentiaries have been directed to weighing the advantages of the political and the commercial union after-natively proposed and relatively comparing the same with the present status of the Hawaiian Islands.

"It soon appeared to the negotiator that a purely commercial union on the lines of the German Zollverein could not satisfy the problems of the administration in Hawaii and of the political association between the island and the United States.

"Such a commercial union would on the one hand deprive the Hawaiian government of its chief source of revenue from customs duties by placing its territory in a relation of free exchange with the territory of the United States, its main market of purchase and supply, while on the other hand it would entail upon Hawaii the maintenance of an internal revenue system on a par with that of the United States or else involve the organization of a corresponding branch of our revenue service within a foreign jurisdiction.

protective association either unduly burdensome or illusory in its benefits, so far as the protecting state is concerned, while any attempt to counteract the contrary dependency, a measure of superior control would work a retrograde movement toward a feudal or colonial establishment alike inexpedient and incompatible with our national policy.

"There are made, therefore, the annexation of the islands and their complete absorption into the political system of the United States as the only solution satisfying all the given conditions and promising permanency and mutual benefit. The present treaty has been framed on that basis, thus substantially reverting to the original proposal of 1893 and necessarily adopting many of the features of that arrangement. As to most of these, the negotiators have been constrained and limited by the constitutional powers of the government of the United States.

"As in previous instances, when the United States has acquired territory by treaty, it has been necessary to make all the organic provisions for the action of congress. If this was requisite in the case of the transfer to the United States of a part of the domain of a titular sovereign, as in the cession of Louisiana by France, of Florida by Spain, or Alaska and the republic of Alaska by Russia, it is the more requisite when the act is not a cession, but union, involving the complete incorporation of an alien sovereignty into the body politic of the United States.

"For this, the only precedent of our political history is found in the uncompleted treaty concluded during President Grant's administration November 29, 1893, for the annexation of the Dominican republic to the United States.

"Following that example the treaty framed by the plenipotentiaries of the United States and the republic of Hawaii reserves to the congress of the United States the determination of all questions affecting the form of government of the annexed territory, the citizenship and elective franchise of its inhabitants, and the manner in which the laws of the United States are to be extended to the islands.

"In order that this independence of the congress shall be complete and unquestionable and pursuant to the organized doctrine of public law that treaties expire with the independent life of the state, there has been introduced, out of abundant caution, an express proviso for the determination of all treaties heretofore concluded by Hawaii with foreign nations and the extension to the islands of the treaties of the United States.

"The leaves congress free to deal with such special regulation of the contract labor system of the islands as circumstances may require. There being no general provision of existing statutes to prescribe the form of government for newly incorporated territory, it was necessary to stipulate, as in the Dominican precedent, for continuing the existing machinery of the government and laws in the Hawaiian Islands until provision shall be made by law for the government, as a territory of the United States, of the domain thus incorporated into the union.

"But in view of the peculiar state created in Hawaii by laws enacted in execution of treaties heretofore concluded between Hawaii and other countries, only such Hawaiian laws are thus provisionally continued as shall not be incompatible with the constitution or the laws of the United States or with the provisions of this treaty. It will be noticed that express stipulation is made prohibiting the coming of Chinese laborers from the Hawaiian Islands to any other part of our national territory. This provision was made as necessary in view of the Chinese exclusion acts, and it behooved the negotiators to see to it that this treaty, which in turn is to become, in due constitutional course, a supreme law of the land, shall not alter or amend existing law in this most important regard.

JOHN SHERMAN,
Department of State, Washington,
June 15, 1897.

Killed for Slandering a Girl.

Paris, Texas, June 17.—Ed. Kilgore, a contractor and builder, met his death at the hands of Miss Fannie Jackson and her three brothers today. Kilgore was sitting in the waiting room at Ladonia station when Miss Jackson, accompanied by a sister and three brothers, entered, the men taking positions at the doors. The girl drew a revolver and fired at Kilgore. The bullet went wild and struck her brother, Brode Jackson, in his forehead, killing him instantly.

Kilgore dashed down the railroad track behind some freight cars. Bud Jackson, another brother, intercepted him and shot him in the back. After Bud had fired and emptied his revolver, Miss Jackson walked up and fired three more shots into Kilgore, exclaiming: "You coward; you have slandered me long enough."

Examination showed that nine shots had taken effect, any one of which would have proved fatal.

Why We Should Annex Hawaii.

London, June 17.—The Times correspondent in Paris, writing of the annexation of Hawaii by the United States says: Today (Thursday), in the garden of the British embassy, I met a member of the American senate, in high standing, who said to me: "In one way or another we were bound to take Hawaii. It has first of all secured that it can be annexed without serious difficulty arising with any European power. Therefore, we can satisfy our desire for some sort of it without running the risk of serious complications. Moreover, Hawaii is so near America that it is quite out of the question that it should belong to any other power and its government so weak that it could not seriously resist if any other power should try to take it. Although not worth much, Hawaii will make an excellent coaling station, and it might prove otherwise useful in our hands. Unless we annex it now we should expose ourselves to complications with the Japanese, who would soon outnumber the Americans in the islands, while now we have to fight nobody."

Virginia Agricultural Society Grounds Sold
Richmond, Va., June 17.—The grounds of the Virginia Agricultural and Mechanical Society, historically known as Camp Lee, were sold today by Mr. John L. Williams, the bankers for \$50,000. The society owes about \$70,000 all told. Seven thousand dollars represents unpaid purses of prize winners which will now never be paid. The sale, of course, puts the society out of existence. Mr. Williams represented a large number of the bondholders.

Close of Railway Mechanics' Meeting.

Newport News, Va., June 17.—The American Railway Master Mechanics Association, which has been in convention at Old Point Comfort since Tuesday, adjourned this afternoon at 2 o'clock. The attendance at the last session was exceedingly small, less than seventy-five of the 60 members being present. The principal business transacted was the election of officers. The selection of a meeting place for the next convention was referred to the executive committee.

Itching, Burning, Eczema

Is the external indication of a condition of the blood which produces a fiery irritation almost unbearable. It is a mistake to think that this local irritation is the disease itself—it is simply an evidence of a disordered condition of the blood. The seat of the disease is in the blood, and this is why the various salves and ointments usually applied have no effect whatever. They cannot possibly reach the origin of the trouble; only a blood remedy can do that. S. S. S. is without an equal for blood diseases, and promptly and permanently cures Eczema and removes all taint.

Much torture could be avoided if the first itching symptoms were heeded and a course of S. S. S. taken promptly, as apparently insignificant skin irritations usually develop into the worst form of Eczema unless properly treated.

It matters not what other treatment has been tried in vain, S. S. S. always gets at the seat of the disease, and forces it out.

Mr. William Armstrong, an old resident and highly respected citizen of De Pere, Wis., writes on April 1st, 1896:



"I have been a sufferer for eight years with that horrible disease, Eczema, at times all over my body, and no person can describe the burning and itching I had to endure.

"The extent of my sufferings can be appreciated when I state that my condition was such that I could not take my bed, and for three months I never laid down, but was compelled to sit in my chair when not moving around. I was treated by the best of physicians with no success, and tried all the patent medicines recommended for Eczema, without any good results. I then went to the Indiana Mud baths, with the same results, and then to Mt. Clemens, the celebrated medical resort, where the treatment partially helped me, but the disease shortly returned. I went to Florida, thinking that a change of climate and water and the citron fruit might cure me, but found no cure.

"I then tried S. S. S. and after three days the burning and itching subsided, and I continued to improve steadily until I was well—entirely cured. After commencing S. S. S. I never put an external application to my limbs or any part of my body. You may refer to me any person suffering from Eczema. I will always keep the S. S. S. in my house, for I consider it the best blood medicine of the present age. I am seventy years of age and am now in perfect health."

For real blood diseases relief can only be obtained by using a real blood remedy. So many people who are sufferers from an obstinate or deep-seated blood disease make the mistake of taking remedies which at best are only tonics and cannot possibly reach their trouble. It is in just such cases which other so-called blood remedies cannot reach that S. S. S. has made some of the most wonderful cures.

S. S. S. cures permanently Cancer, Catarrh, Rheumatism, Eczema, Tetter, Contagious Blood Poison, Scrofula, and all other diseases having their origin in the blood. It is a

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and gets at the seat of disease and forces it out promptly even after other so-called blood remedies have failed. S. S. S. is guaranteed purely vegetable. Books on blood and skin diseases will be mailed free to any address by Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

WATER GROUND MEAL

600	Bushels Best Virginia Water Ground Meal.
2000	Bushels Corn.
800	Bushels Oats.
700	Bushels Bran.
2000	Pounds Snuff.
700	Boxes Tobacco.
1200	Kegs Nails.
50	Tons Hoop Iron.
1000	Bushels Peanuts.
200	Boxes Crackers.
200	Bags Hudnots Grits.

Also Salt, Molasses, Raw Spirit, Cakes, Gunpowder, Drugs, Brooms, Baskets and other Goods.

D. L. Gore.

June 9 d&w

Corn and Meal.

1000	Bushels Best Meal.
1200	Bushels Best Corn.
1100	bushels Feed Oats.
900	Bales Hay.
950	Dozen Matches.
800	Dozen Lemons.

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Every family in this city has been sent through the postoffice a catalogue illustrating the prizes, in which you will find a Coupon calling for one bar of the Soap free. Don't fail to send and get the Soap and look over the Catalogue and see what dainty things for the house and table you can get.

Save your wrappers and obtain the prizes.

We wish to call especial attention to the quality of the Soap. THERE IS NO BETTER LAUNDRY SOAP MADE. It will do anything that any other will do. Nearly every grocer has it. Send your Coupons to your Grocer and get the Soap.

Any retailer who has not yet been supplied, can get it from us and with every five boxes get a wagon free to show. We leave the distribution of the retailer. A consumer cannot come to us and buy a bar, box, or one hundred boxes. We protect fully our consumers. In this as well as in every article we sell.

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Call and See Me of WINE LOT PRICES AND TERMS
June 9 d&w

A Card.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MARCH 6, 1897.

MR. WALKER TAYLOR,

AGENT, CITY.

DEAR SIR:

I TAKE PLEASURE IN TESTIFYING BY MY OWN EXPERIENCE TO THE PROMPTNESS OF YOUR COMPANIES IN THE ADJUSTMENT OF INSURANCE CLAIMS. MY LOSS ON BUILDING OCCUPIED BY MESSRS. POLVOGT & CO. WAS SATISFACTORILY ADJUSTED, AND I WILL TAKE PLEASURE IN RECOMMENDING ANY ONE NEEDING INSURANCE TO CALL ON YOU.

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PERSIAN INHALENT.
SCOTT'S NEURALGICINE.
HARPER'S CEPHALALGINE.
ANTICEPHALALGINE.
MORGAN'S CHILL TONIC.
GROVE'S CHILL TONIC.
JOHNSON'S CHILL TONIC.
SCOTT'S CHILL TONIC.
COLLIN'S CHILL TONIC.
FROG POND CHILL TONIC.
AYER'S AGUE MIXTURE.
HARTER'S F. & A. MIXTURE.
INDIAN CHALAGAGUE.
NOLANDINE.
JAYNE'S AGUE MIXTURE.
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